MERICAN ROOF GARDEN-S-Vaudeville.

ASINO-S-The Rounders.

EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine matograph.

KEITH'S-12:80 p. m.-Continuous Performance.

KOSTER & BIAL'S-7:80 to 1 a. m.-Vaudeville MON ROOF GARDEN-Concerts.

NEW-YORK THEATRE-8:11.—The Man in the Moon WANHATTAN BBACH-4-7-Sousa's Band-S-Pain's Fireworks 9 Dockstader's Minstrela. PASTOR'S-Continuous Performance, ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN-S:15-Popular Orchestral Con

Inder to Adpertisements.

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville.

Page Col.	Page Col.
Announcements	Instruction 4 5-6 Marriages & Deaths
Board and Rooms 12 4 Business Notices 12 4 Cop therebip Notices 11 5	Proposals 13 Public Notices 11 Railroads 13 Savings Banks 11
Country Board 12 3 Country Property for Sale 11 6	Special Notices
Dom. Sits. Wanted 12 6-7 Drespmaking 12 4	Surrogate's Notices 13
European Advts 2 6 Financial	Teachers 4
For Sale	To Let for Business Purposes

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, reached Port Said. — The Spanish Cabinet accepted the Queen Regent's offer to give 2,000,000 pesetas from the Civil List. — The Marchioness of Salisbury had a slight attack of paralysis. — The Volksraad adopted the preamble of the Franchise law, which declares the necessity of the law's immediate passage. — In an encounter with insurgents on Laguna de Bay, two of the 4th Cavairy were wounded; the enemy's loss was thirty-five. — The Paris was safely anchored in Falmouth Harbor. — Sir Richard Webster ended his argument for Great Britain before the Venezuelan Commission.

DOMESTIC.—The Kentucky Republican Con-

ain before the Venezuelan Commission.

DOMESTIC.—The Kentucky Republican Convention nominated Attorney General Taylor for Governor, and harmony prevailed in all the proceedings. ——The hearing on the charges against Senator Gailinger in Concord, N. H., was closed; Civil Service Commissioner Brewer replied to Senator Chandler's statements. ——A committee of the Grand Army of the Republic had a conference with President McKinley in regard to the pension policy of the Administration. —— Herr Rose, formerly German Consul General at Apla, arrived in Washington, and a conference on Samoan affairs was held at the State Department. —— More officers for the new volunteer regiments were appointed by the President. —— The suits begun against the State for damage to property along the canals State for damage to property along the canals involve nearly a million dollars. — At Los Angeles the National Educational Association eted officers and continued the hearing of

addresses and papers.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular, with small final changes. — Winners at Brighton: Bannockburn, Prejudice, Briar Sweet, Killashandra, Kirkwood, Intrusive. — A meeting called by the Medical and Legal Relief Society was held at the Waldorf-Astoria to consider the question of faith healing practised by Christian Scientists. — Surface railroad officials in Brooklyn declared that strike talk was due to cutside influence at work among the men. outside influences at work among the men.

The vast interests of a British and an American company, formed by well known financiers to build railroads in China, have been pooled.

Two men were killed and one severely Two men were killed and one severely hurt in a trolley accident in Brooklyn.

Drydock No. 2 at the Navy Yard was seriously damaged by the storm of Wednesday night.

The Grand Jury took up the Molineux case and heard two witnesses.

As far as could be learned other companies will not follow the example of the New-York Life Insurance Company in disposing of its stocks.

A number of boys died from lockjaw caused by wounds made by blank cartridges on the Fourth.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day; Cloudy and threatening. The temperature yes-terday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 68; aver-age, 74.

THE PROBLEM-TO CURE WITHOUT KILLING

There is perhaps no other conundrum to which the same answer is given by sensible men so commonly as to the question, What should be done about trusts? The foolish and the shallow usually have answers ready, and about as many as there are persons of that pattern. But the men of sense answer, with more or less candor according to their natures: "It is a hard question, and we do not know yet." The m itic say. "Suppress all that do mischief," and then refrain from telling how. They are aware that the effort has been made. It may be doubted whether a stiffer law to that end could be drawn, not clearly unconstitutional and void, can distinctly explain what good it has done. Nor is this because high officials were opposed to its enforcement. Neither Attorney General

Miller of Indiana nor Attorney General Olney M. seachusetts felt any such restraint. The difficulty was and ever has been to find solid legal proof of violation of the act by a particu-

lar person or corporation. If any companies determine to sell all that they can, and to leave as little business as possible for competitors, that is not restricting trade or commerce between the States, nor between the Territories and a State, nor between the United States and other countries. If they have competitors at all they do not establish a monopoly, although the price they name may fix the price for the country because nobody else can sell at a lower. The form of trust organization was successfully attacked in various States, but only led to the direct ownership of property by a single corporation, the form which has now become so common. Every association spiracy in the eye of Governor Pingree's Michigan law, but the United States Constitution has not yet made it possible for a State to deprive purposes, or, being thus incorporated under State laws, to do business in other States.

the cessation of competition between persons or parties uniting. But the right of any individual to sell to his neighbor cannot be denied, even if his neighbor is a competitor. The laws creating corporations give them the rights which belong to persons. Laws cannot prevent sale of their property, with such consent of shareholders as than they can prevent a farmer from selling his crop of wheat to a miller or a dealer. If he takes from either in part or whole payment a ized on the transaction, the law cannot compel him to sell for cash or not at all. Nor would any such prohibition have the slightest efficacy if constitutional, because the company or the farmer could receive payment in cash and afterward could expend the cash in buying sundry shares of stock or a contract for a share of profits. The naked truth which men need to face without further delay is that the laws cannot compel persons or corporations to compete The attempt is simply an attempt to take private property for alleged public use without compensation.

Men who have found that they do not wish to compete cannot be forced to do so, except by a virtual confiscation of an essential part of the property of each. If two adjoining farmers cannot lawfully stop competing, then any buyer can take the crops of either or both at his own prices by waiting till such prices are reached. The question whether it is desirable ever to force competition beyond the wishes of property holders has small importance if the thing is never possible. The protection for the public lies in the fact that nothing can shut out fresh competition by anybody able to manufacture or produce, if the price current makes competition profitable. Upon that protection, and no other, toward political sanity and stability. It is a

there can be any other protection more effective, whether it is possible to fasten upon abuses of the power of co-operation and to restrict these without doing greater injury than the abuses themselves will cause, is the precise question which the most sensible men in the country are not yet prepared to answer. Their willingness, even their anxiety in most cases, may be assumed, if they could find a way to stop abuses without stopping legitimate business, and to cure without killing the patient.

FACTS WHICH CREATED DUTY.

"At the outbreak of war Admiral Dewey 'should have been ordered at once to Cuba, where he was needed. There would then have been no pretext for costly responsibility about "the Philippines." This proposition, long ago advanced, has lately been renewed. The ignorance which it discloses shows how the minds of men may be darkened by failure to observe facts of high importance. At the outbreak of the war there was a Spanish fleet in the Pacific. For the defence of American commerce in that ocean and on the entire Pacific Coast there was nothing but the fleet commanded by Dewey. If the Spanish vessels once eluded him and slipped away on the high seas there was no telling what damage to American commerce might be done, nor what port, from Alaska to Southern California, might be bombarded. Dewey was there fore ordered to seek and destroy that Spanish fleet as the only way to protect National rights and interests.

He found and destroyed the fleet in Manila Bay. But that act gave the United States all the possession and sovereignty which war could give in one of the most important ports of the whole Eastern world. Its value was at once shown by the fact that if he had then been ordered to Cubs he could not have gone without using Manila Bay for coaling and refitting. In observance of neutrality obligations, Great Britain and other Powers had required his departure from Hong Kong and other ports. He could find no refuge at any of them, and was forced to hold Manila Bay as his own base long enough to obtain supplies. It was still possible for Spain to send a fleet to Asiatic waters, and one did in fact | A scheme was advocated last winter for the enter the Suez Canal. At Manila an American fleet was in the best possible position to guard against any such raid upon Pacific commerce or the Pacific Coast. Defence of all such interests required the presence of Dewey's fleet somewhere in Asiatic waters, and no other port was open to it except the one taken from Spain-the best of all in location.

Manila was a place of business at which many Americans and many thousand subjects of other Powers had property, families and large business interests. To hold the port without taking possession of the city would have exposed them all to incalculable losses and sufferings for which the United States would have been responsible. It was a clear and imperative duty to substitute American for Spanish rule in the city, because order could in no other way be established. Operations of insurgents threatened, the Spanish fleet being destroyed, to cause at Manila scenes of horror which no civilized Power could take the responsibility of permit ting, and destruction of property which would have involved the United States in heavy loss. These are only a few of the many details which showed Admiral Dewey and the President that occupation of Manila without needless delay was an imperative duty. It was accomplished without serious resistance from Spaniards or harm to non-combatants so soon as an adequate force could be sent thither, and from that day a measure of order and good government never before known in that city has been realized.

But by this time peace had been virtually reached, although months of negotiation followed and other months of delay before ratification of the treaty. That delay was the actual cause of all the trouble that has since occurred. It is not strange that any one, uneasily conscious of a share in responsibility for this, should labor to drive all the facts out of his mind, in order to find for himself some pretence

THE STATE OF GUATEMALA.

still extant, but are without perceptible origin in fact or reason. There is talk of a revolution often as there has been a revolution or any real and South American States are sufficiently unsettled, no doubt. But they never have been half as bad as their reputation, at least in respect to the stability of government. There are always agitators, who have something to gain or to hope from agitation, who are therefore ready, as a matter of profitable business, to tell dreadful tales of war, pestilence and sudden death. It is to be assumed, in the absence of positive intelligence to the contrary, that such is the basis of the present scare. It is always safe to discredit war talk from those regions until it is verified beyond all doubt. If there had been half as many revolutions, massacres and the like that have been not only predicted but actually reported, all those countries would long ago have been depopulated. Instead of that, they are steadily and even rapidly increasing in population, in commerce and in wealth, and their political conditions are, on the whole, im-

Guatemala is no doubt suffering from various evils. Chief among them is lack of developmen and of friendly support by other nations in the task of self-development. Down to 1821 it was a Spanish province, treated much as the Philippine Islands were. It was not colonized by Europeans, as Cuba and Porto Rico were, after an extermination of the natives. On the contrary, the natives were largely allowed to live, and only a few Spaniards settled there to rule them. The result is that to-day most of the inhabitants are Indians of as pure blood as before the Spanish conquest. The soil is fertile, the natural resources of the country are enormous, the climate is varied, but on the whole not bad. There are, in fact, all the essential elements of great prosperity save one. That one ought to have been supplied from the outside long ago. But Spain did not give it, and since she was turned out no other nation has undertaken to give it. All, the United States included, have stood aloof, letting the little republic work out its own salfairs merely for their own selfish and immediate their own aggrandizement, but for the sake of

of the family of nations, never. At present the fluances of Guatemala are in an unsatisfactory condition. That is chiefly because the country has a depreciated currency of silver and paper. There has been a tendency for some years to let expenditures exceed revenues, and thus to pile up a public debt. The domestic debt is now some \$3,000,000 and the foreign debt nearly \$7,500,000. Those should not prove a hopelessly crushing burden to a nation of nearly two millions, with a foreign comare chiefly coffee, bananas, cocoa, tobacco, hides, sugar and lumber. The last named cuts a small figure in the trade tables, although Guatemala is largely covered with the most valuable forests in the world. As for the mineral resources of the country, they have scarcely been touched. What is needed is an influx of North American capital, enterprise and industrial skill, coupled

with an unselfish exertion of moral influence

thus deal with Guatemala and the rest of those States long ago. It would be most creditable to t even now to take up the neglected task-duty or opportunity, as you will-and perform it, as it alone could do. This Nation is not going to "take Guatemala into the Union," as some are now saying, or do any such foolishness. But it ought to make the ancient Monroe Doctrine not only a doctrine, but a vital, inspiring principle by establishing the closest possible relations, commercial, financial, industrial and what not, between itself and all the lands from which it has been warning off the rest of the world.

ONE OF A KIND.

The persons in whose interest the Ahearn bill was passed at the last session of the Legislature are not so well pleased with the situation which that enactment produced as they expected to be. They are filing their claims upon the city treasury for expenses incurred in defending themselves from charges of misconduct in office with rapidity, and to a large amount, but they are beginning with considerable reason to fear that to collect will be a more difficult matter. The Corporation Counsel's office has secured an order to show cause why the city should not be relieved from litigating these claims, on the ground that the act is unconstitutional, and in some at least of the six propositions denying its validity it would seem that the courts are likely to concur. At all events, there is ample warrant for a contest, and the Corporation Counsel is to be commended for his prompt and vigorous action.

Of course, the best time for a consideration of the constitutionality of the Ahearn bill was while it was in the hands of the Legislature, but such an inquiry would not have suited the purposes of those who had the bill in charge. Their design was to procure its passage without observation, and in that they were successful, in spite of the regulations which have been devised to prevent hasty, needless and mischlevous legislation. If the history of this measure is an excellent example of the need of such constitutional and parliamentary provisions it is likewise an excellent example of their inadequacy. establishment of additional safeguards against carelessness and trickery on the part of lawmakers which seemed to be meritorious, but we believe it never got beyond a committee hearing. That it might, if adopted, produce good results is not improbable; that it would cure the evils to which it is addressed could scarcely be expected,

The fact is that human ingenuity at the service of unworthy purposes cannot be infallibly defeated by rules of procedure. There will always remain a necessity for incessant vigilance on the part of honest men whose intelligence and experience fit them to cope with equal talents devoted to base ends. Unhappily also there is always likely to be a deficiency in the means of arresting such sinister activities. The mass of legislation is so great that it seems virtually impossible to sift it all, and perhaps the most important problem for public men who comprehend the facts to solve is that of reducing it to reasonable proportions. If, as the experience of all but six of the States of the Union would seem to show, biennial sessions are effectual in diminishing the legislative output, it is a great pity that political influences at Albany last winter were successfully invoked to defeat the fair prospect of a constitutional amendment taking New-York out of the company of Georgia, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Rhode Island and South

THE SEASIDE PARK PROJECT.

Partly owing to the bond issue controversy and the borough jealousies on which it thrives, and partly also, we assume, to honest doubts, official consideration of Controller Coler's interesting scheme for a seaside park at Coney Island has been indefinitely postponed. Mr. Coler asserts that it will be revived so soon as the circumstances become more propitious, and that he has no doubt the plan will ultimately be carried out, though perhaps not on the lines originally proposed. We hope that influence will continue merits, and we confidently believe that it ought against President Cabrera. There has been talk | neuch delay. We are inclined to think that some about revolutions before, at least ten times as advocates of a seaside park made the mistake of planning an unnecessary and extravagant exdanger of one. Political affairs in the Central | penditure, and thus arousing apprehensions of a job under the guise of a public improvement; but it will be a matter for lasting regret if, before it is too late, the city does not largely increase its Coney Island holdings and lay out there an attractive and respectable park. In considering such enterprises every generation is bound to take into account not merely its own indispensable requirements, but the welfare and the inevitable demands of its successors. A narrow view would have forbidden the creation of Central Park, but it is dreadful to think what New-York would be without Central Park.

In the mean time, as "The Brooklyn Eagle' suggests, the city can at small expense, and with reasonable expectation of a substantial return for its investment, convert the ocean frontage which it now owns at Coney Island into a comely, convenient and exceedingly useful place of recreation, thus serving to a considerable degree the main purposes which the Controller's project contemplated. Such a utilization of property which at present does nobody any good would not interfere with more extensive operations hereafter, but would probably tend rather to demonstrate and popularize the proposition now laid aside. It is certainly worthy of con-

revenue, why not require the stamping of the advertising signs that afflict the eye at every turn? They are taxed in other countries, and produce a considerable revenue without hardship

The Chicago jury fixer now in legal toils finds nobody to fix his jury for him. Cities, like republics, were ever ungrateful, a lesson which the Chicago scoundrel, from previous immunity, may learn with surprise and disgust, but it is he is likely to come East and Join Tammany, the common refuge of his kind from everywhere, where he will find no difficulty in learning his trade over again, under professors who know

To turn a switch and derail one railroad train in order to keep it from running into another is a feat that calls for quick thought and cool nerve. It incurs a tremendous responsibility,

There is no reason why the Mayor should be boorish in his conversation with the architect reason why the expenditures for that building are things this city needs more than triumphs of architecture in the way of interior decoration of an office building equalling in cost the authorized expenditure for the whole public

The Ithaca doctor who has just brought in a bill of \$10,000 for ten visits to a patient appears to take himself and his art far too seriously. A thousand dollars a visit, even to an anointed sovereign or an Arizona copper mine owner, would be regarded as an extravagant charge even by the most liberal minded members of the profession. Such a demand on an ordinary vil-

a century of marvellous progress. Whether | grave reproach to this Nation that it did not | thing comfortable about him, like Dogberry, savors distinctly of oppression, and the most satisfactory feature of this striking Ithacan incident is that the patient has kicked and won't pay, and will invite the courts to sustain him in his refusal. No pent up Ithaca should contract the powers of a doctor whose visits are worth \$1,000 apiece; no modest college town is spacious enough to float his mighty professional conceptions. If he collects his bill he will have money enough to go out of town with, and that is what the town will undoubtedly expect

> Maybe the turnstile is a nuisance, but, seeing that it has been in use in this city a long time. one cannot help wondering how Major Gardiner failed to perceive the fact until the very moment when it seemed desirable to raise some sensational issue to divert attention from other doings of his office.

PERSONAL.

George B. Matson, Mormon saint, ploneer, India: fighter, seventy-two years old now, is taking a trip through the East. Mr. Matson was born at Wilmington. Del. At an early age he joined the Mor mon Church, previously having journeyed with his family into Illinois, then the far West. In the famous exodus of the Mormops from Nauvoo, Ill., Mr. Matson was a member of the band. From Omaha afterward, in the second exodus of the tribe of Mormons, he was also a member. Then but eighteen years of age, he was one of the 144 men who, with their wives and children, started from Omaha in 1847 to seek a home. mon Church, previously having journeyed with his

General Fitzhugh Lee is said to be writing of a life of his uncle, R. E. Lee, President Salles of Brazil is a baseball enthusiast, and is trying to encourage the American game in Rio Janeiro.

George Wray, aged 103, secured a divorce in aged thirty. He had been married four times, outliving three wives. He said that his last wife came to him and offered to take care of him if he would marry her, but that she had robbed him of over \$1,000 in gold since they were married, eight years ago. He is the progenitor of a great part of the Wray family in Southern Indiana, having several great-great-grandchildren.

Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes is said to inherit of his father's wit and conversational powers. He is at present entertaining at his home in Beverly Farms, Mass., Kentaro Kaneko, the Jap-ancese scholar and statesman, upon whom Harvard recently conferred the degree of LL. D. Dr. Martin Luther Brooks, who died in Cleve

land the other day, made the first speech in favor of abolition ever delivered in Ohio. Oberlin, which place, through Dr. Brooks's efforts, was made the headquarters of the underground railway. The doctor later taught the first colored school in the West. He was an intimate friend of W. H. Ijams, who was recently re-elected treas

irer of the Baltimore and Ohio Rathroad Company, has been in the employ of the company for forty when a small boy in Baltimore he saw the great parade that Baltimore arranged to celebrate the laying of the cornerstone of the Baltimore and Ohio Rallroad, on July 4, 1828.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

ships to the following soldiers who fought in the Spanish-American war: James D. Rogers and W. George Kemp, Buffalo; Thomas S. Richards, Daniel Collins and Joseph Hanlon, New-York; Fred C Frank and W. P. McJunkin, Pittsburg; Joseph A. Irwin and L. J. Roney, Cleveland; Charles E Mizner and Robert J. Davis, Meadville, Penn. N. Graham, Bennett, Penn.: Fred C Roderus, East Palestine, Ohio; Fred W. pleton, Conneaut, Ohio; Henry D. King, Cherry Valley, Ohio; Thomas Kral, Mount Pleasant Penn.; J. C. Shaw, Collins, Ohio; Byron T. Wherry, Scenery Hill, Penn.; Noble Eelis, Alliance, Ohio, and Charles M. Clark, Downington, Penn. There are eighty free scholarships yet to be granted to those who wish to take a complete college educa-These scholarships are valued at from \$200

to learn?

De Aubery-No, it's comparatively easy. All one has to do is select the right colors and put them on the right place.—(Chicago News.

just sailed from Scattle to kill bears, but the animals they are going after are the largest in the world. They are about the size of a big ox, and live a crazy life feeding on the fish which they catch from the streams in Kadiak Island, where they make their home. They have often been seen and killed, but none have ever been brought to to be exerted privately in support of this project, this country. One man in the party is a scientist, and that public opinion will thus gradually be who is sent along by the United States Governthings from the frozen land.

Brown—Well, my dear girl, I should have thought you'd have been rather pleased that I won 659. It isn't as if I betted regularly, but I had the tip that the horse simply couldn't lose.

Mrs. Brown—That's all yery well, but I only trust that it won't lead you into bad habits, and I think you might have had the decency to put a little on for me.—(Punch.

In the papers of the late Charles Lanman, says the Washington correspondent of "The Chicago Record," there is an autobiography of Mr. Lincoln, written in his own hand. Mr. Lanman was editor of "The Congressional Directory" at the time Mr. the ordinary custom, forwarded to him, as well as to all other members-elect, a blank to be filled out with facts and dates which might be made the basis for a biographical sketch in the Directory. Mr. Lincoln's blank was returned promptly, filled up in his own handwriting with the following in-

Born February 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Ky.

"Profession, lawyer. "Military service, captain of volunteers in the

Black Hawk War. "Offices held: Postmaster at a very small office four times a member of the Illinois Legislature, and elected to the lower house of the next Congress."

Persistent Bride-Will you love me just as much when I am dead? Bridegroom(absently)-More, darling, more,-(Tit-

revived of a well known society woman who wrote to him for "a lock of hair." She received this reply: Dear Madam: M. Paderewski directs me to say that it affords him much pleasure to comply with your request. You fail to specify whose hair you desire, so he sends samples of that of his valet, cook, waiter and mattress belonging to M. Pullman, proprietor of the coach in which he travelled in

Borem-You'd ought to see my youngster; there's a model baby for you. Wheeler-How old is it? Borem-Ten months. Wheeler-Huh! '98 model.-(Standard and Catholic

did not know at what hour he had come home, says "The San Francisco Argonaut." When he awoke he was curious to learn just how "rocky" he looked. He accordingly reached out for the silver backed hand mirror that lay on the table beside his bed. Instead of it he got hold of the sliver backed hairbrush. Not recognizing his mistake he took the brush up and gazed at the bristles for a moment. Then he felt of the silver back and then stared back at the bristles. "Good heavens," he murmured at last, "but I need a shave!"

A Sudden Change.—"It is wonderful," said the newly arrived guest at the mountain resort, "how time makes such have."
"Of what were you thinking, sir?" pleasantly inquired the proprietor.
"I was thinking," said the guest, "what a magnificent building this was in the circular I saw before leaving the city six hours ago, and low it has changed since then."—(Life.

A leading citizen in a little town in the north of Scotland was asked to take the office of elder in the kirk. He seemed reluctant to accept the honor till a wag who knew his weakness whispered to him that if he became elder he would get fo and passed away, and when the promised garment did not appear the elder went to the minister and said; "I haven't got the breeks yet." "What breeks?" said the minister. The elder explained, and the minister smiled and declared that the promise was only a silly joke. The elder expressed great disappointment about the trousers, and was turning away, when the minister said: "You seem to care more about the breeks than about the money?" "Oh, ay! the fi' pun," replied the elder; "I juist helpt masel' to that fra the plate."

Distinction—"They tell me your daughter is learning to sing."
"I don't know. She is taking vocal exercises."

THE TERRIBLE TURNSTILES.

MR. GARDINER IS GOING TO RESCUE THE PEOPLE FROM THEIR PERNICIOUS GRASP.

Asa Bird Gardiner is a Tammany official, and there is not a constant reader or an old subscriber of The Tribune who does not know that The Tribune is not a Tammany organ. The Tribune has even gone so far, once or twice, as to print something in the spirit of criticism concerning As a Bird Gardiner himself. That was when The Tribune felt that the District Attorney was wrong. But this does not prevent The Tribune's recognition of his unselnsh efforts to divert the publi at a notoriously dull season of the year, by climbing over the turnstiles and then discoursing learnedly about them, and letting it be known that he is going to abolish them with some sort of legal thunderbolt or other.

Mr. Gardiner's motives in doing away

turnstiles are entirely noble, and for the good of the public. His opposition to them has nothing to do with the recent alleged efforts of Tammany to injure the Manhattan Railway on general prin-ciples. It was thought at one time that Tammany officials had discovered absolutely every way that there was to injure the Manhattan, but when they had threatened to use all of them, they suddenly crawled into their hole, and now, just as the last edge of the hole itself is disappearing, Mr. Gardiner lays his heavy hand, with a pressure of something over twenty-ave pounds, on the turnstiles. He has various good reasons for what he says and for what he threatens to do, and they show him to he a bold and persevering man, for if he carries out all the principles involved to their logical conlusions he will have his hands full for some time; and he is sure to do this, for it is not to be supposed that Asa Bird Gardiner, having put his hand to the plough, will look back.

First among Mr. Gardiner's objections to the turnstiles, after the opposition to them which would inevitably spring from his general righteousness, is the principle that the company has no right to make a passenger work his passage. It takes a pressure of twenty-five pounds to turn the turnstile, Mr. Gardiner says, and the company has no right to make any passenger press twenty-five pounds or any pounds. This is clear enough, and this makes it look bad for the whole turnstile business, for clearly the company that operates a baseball ground or a race track has no more right to make people with tickets work their passage than the company that operates a railway. that sometimes a man is employed to turn the turnstile is only a quibble, for what right has the company even to hire a man to work the passenger's passage? But this is a minor point. Mr. Gardiner says that

the company has no right to delay a passenger, no, not one second, and that the turnstiles do delay That sounds reasonable, too, and after the District Attorney has annihilated the turnstiles of course he will go up to the Grand Central Station and remove those impertinent men who stand at the doors and delay passengers long enough to punch their tickets. It is a much more dreadful thing to have to lose your grip of your big bag, your little bag, your bandbox, your bundle and your umbrella, drop them all on the floor, sort out your train ticket from your sleeping car ticket, let the man punch it, and then pick everything up again, holding back from seven to a hundred angry people, than it is to press through a turnstile, bad pressure, but it takes tons of patience. And after that it will be interesting to consider the legal aspects of the delays to passengers caused by the frequent blocking of cable and electric cars. But it is positively of no use to talk about all the ways of delaying passengers that Mr. Gardiner is going There are other things that have to be

And Mr. Gardiner says that the company has no right to make the passengers spies on its employes. Here the highest moral ground is approached again. If Mr. Gardiner has a fault it is that all his impulses are so purely moral that they prevent him from being practical. Doubtless he sees to what an extent this proposition will involve him; but does he realize how much of his life it will take to rescue

posed of. Mr. Gardiner must see that the register is removed from every street car in the county of New-York. That is nothing in the world but a device to make every passenger a detective, or a spy, in the service of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which gets enough out of the public, goodness knows. The register tells the company how many fares the conductor must account for, and the company impudently requests the passengers to see to it that their own and each other's fares are rung up, so that it may not be cheated by its employes. Surely Mr. Gardiner should attend to that. And then there are the cash registers sed in shops and restaurants and barrooms and all sorts of places too evil for Mr. Gardiner ever to go into-places that Tammany is too pure to have ever heard of. "This registers the amyour purchase," says the little placard. What does the customer care whether it registers anything or not, unless he is to be a spy for the proprietor? Oh, Mr. Gardiner should have a care of what goes

But the best of all Mr. Gardiner's good intentions is his effort to amuse the people. The Mikado tried that, 'too. His "object all sublime" was to "make each prisoner pent unwillingly represent a source of Mr. Gardiner does better than this. He cannot depend on the prisoner pent to be amusing, and so he himself diverts the bystanders by jumping over turnstiles. Even in this he should have a care. There is some sort of law against giving an acro-batic performance without a net. Mr. Gardiner probably has a book in his library that will tell him just what that law is.

Seriously, these turnstiles ought to be stopped They use them a good deal more in Brooklyn than they do in Manhattan, and people who have been there say that the clothes of all Brooklyn people always wear out first in two narrow lines across the body, where they press with twenty-five pounds pressure against the turnstiles. And Mr. Gardiner, with whatever pressure is required, must stop them.

MOSES TAYLOR PYNE RECOVERING.

HIS INJURIES FROM A HORSE'S KICK AT PRINCE-

Pyne, the Princeton alumnus and benefactor, who was kicked by a spirited horse at his stables yesterday, while looking over the animal with a view to purchasing it, is rapidly recovering from his It was thought yesterday that his wounds might

prove serious, but upon closer examination they were found to be bruises and not at all dangerous. Dr. Wyckoff, when seen to-night, said Mr. Pyne was getting on nicely; that the injuries were con-fined to the lower parts of his body, and were by no means serious, so that his friends have no cause

CATHOLIC APOSTOLATE INCORPORATED. Albany, July 13.-Articles of incorporation of the New-York Apostolate of the Roman Catholic Church were filed to-day with the Secretary of Its objects are for the advancement of religion and of the knowledge of Catholic truth, and in aid of general missionary work for those purposes. The directors are Archbishop Corrigan, Thomas F. Cusack, James T. McEntyre, William J. Gulnon and Hugh O'Donnell, of New-York City.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., July 13 (Special).—This was the night for the opening "hop" of the season at the Casino, but, as was to be expected, there was not present a very large number either of dancers or of spectators. Still, there was a fair attendance, dance of the season, and there are already indications that the innovation of having one hop weekly instead of two, as in former years, will have a tendency to result in one good dance instead of two poor ones. It was late to-night before the cottagers began

to arrive, several coming at the close of dinner entertainments. Among the hosts at these functions to-night were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose sant Fish, ans.

Dyer, ir.

Buchanan Winthrop was to-day nominated for president of the Golf Club.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Malcom, of New-York, is seriously ill at his summer cottage in Kay-st.

West Point, N. Y., July 13.-The scarlet fever scare has abated and dress parade was resumed

this evening. No new cases were reported to-day.

THE PASSING THRONG

General Guy V. Henry is at the Grand Hotel. With the General are his wife and his son, Captain Guy V. Henry, who has recently been assigned by the President to the 224 RECRUITS Volunteer Infantry, now being re-PHILIPPINES, cruited for service in the Philippines.

the talk about the hardships endured by the

General Henry said yesterday that

troops in the Philippines scaring off volunteers from enlisting was foolish. "If the whole Philippine Americans in America to equip another one. There is no danger of such a contingency arising, however. The percentage of fatalities among our troops in the East is not large. On the contrary, it is encouragingly small. With the reinforcementa about to be sent, the suppression of the insurrection will not require many months. When the Filipinos are conquered it will be time enough to talk about the disposition to be made of them. General Henry does not think that there is the slightest danger of a yellow fever epidemic in Porto Rico. "The disease is not indigenous to the climate," he said, and can only get a hold there by being imported. The few cases that have been reported in the island are generally in San Juan. With the strict quarantine regulations that prevail there now, I see no reason to fear an outbreak of the fever in Porto Rico this year." General Henry says that he has been placed on waiting orders, and will spend a few months' vacation in Magnolia, Mass. He has no idea what his next duty will be. Mrs. Henry will make an address on "Porto Rico" before the Merchants' Association next Tuesday, and on the following day they expect to start for Massachusetts. On September 1 the General will attend a reunion of his old regiment, the 40th Massachusetts, in Boston. Americans in America to equip another one.

"Any man who really wants to work can work now," said Captain L. M. Coe at the Hotel Imperial yesterday. Captain Coe PLENTY OF is the manager of the Cleveland

WORK FOR City Forge and Iron Company,
THE at Cleveland, Ohio, and employs THRIFTY. are some men," he continued

week off to spend their wages. These men will

always be growling about the hard times.

week off to spend their wages. These men will always be growling about the hard times. Skilled workmen are always in demand. I am looking for some of them now. Even men who have no trade and are not expert in any given line can find employment if they look for it. That my statements are true is shown by the fact that wages have gone up all over the country. The demand is greater than the supply in many cases. The trouble with many American workmen is that they are improvident. They live right up to their income, and then complain because they don't get rich. The Germans, as a rule, succeed where other men fail. I have in mind an instance of a strapping young German named Hans Bonsal, who entered my employ about fifteen years ago. He was married and had four children. When I hired him he couldn't speak a word of English and didn't have a dollar to his name. I paid him \$1.75 a day, and he was a worker, I tell you. It wasn't very long before he was raised to \$2 a day and then to \$2.50. After he had been with me about three years and had learned to speak a little English, he came to me one day and said. I buy a broberty. You look at him. I went with him and found that the property he had his heart set on was a desirable bit of land on the outskirts of the city. It had a ramshackle house on it, and the price was \$800. The terms were easy, and, as I found that Hans had a nice little sum saved up for the first payment, I advised him to buy. He did. A year later he told me that he had soid the property for \$2.800. Well, five years ago Hans stopped working for me and went into the farming business for himself. I learned not long ago that he is worth \$2000. That's what comes of saving."

Senator George W. McBride, of Oregon, is in the city. When seen last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, he said: "I have studied OREGON AND the situation and the sentiment in THE PHILIP- my State carefully, and can say with assurance that Mr. McKi PINES. with assurance that Mr. McKin-ley's popularity with the people of Oregon is not

on the wane. Mr. McKinley has always favorite in Oregon. They believe in him, and they always have believed in him. They have upheld his policy throughout the war, and they won't de-

"We must hold the Philippine question.
"We must hold the Philippines at any cost. Having destroyed the only government they had, we are under the strongest kind of obligations to the nations of the world to establish and maintain another to take its place. I always endeavor to support my own opinions without denouncing the opinions of others, but I have watched with much sorrow the attacks made upon the Administration by a constituency of Americans who call themselves anti-imperialists. A government is particularly unfortunate which is attacked by its own subjects. I have no doubt that these men are conscientious and believe what they say, but this is not the first time that misguided, conscientious men have done great harm.
"As to the matter of trusts, I have little to say. There are trusts and trusts. Those trusts which are organized to kill competition and drive the small dealer out of business should be legislated against. The mere act of consolidating similar business concerns for the purpose of enlarging their business is perfectly lawful, and there is to way to prevent it. I am aware that it will be a difficult matter to make a distinction between the two classes of trusts, but the welfare and prosperity of the country demand that it be made."

Archbishop C. H. Gauthier, of Kingston, Ont, arrived in this city last evening. He is staying at the Hotel Netherland. The Arch-ARCHBISHOP bishop is a comperatively young GAUTHIER'S man, and has been appointed

bishop within the last six months. seen by a Tribune reporte hoped that I could remain here for a few days unobserved and unnoticed." he said. "The fact

ANOTHER FRESH AIR PARTY.

HUNDREDS OF EXPECTANT LITTLE ONES START FOR THE GREEN FIELDS OF THE COUNTRY.

New-York woke up yesterday morning to another hot summer's day, and the Tribune Fresh Air Fund celebrated the occasion by sending to the country about two hundred and fifty little children. Those who know how much these children need fresh air will call this a good day's work. Those who know the scale on which the Tribune Fresh Air Fund is enabled by its friends to accomplish this well doing will know that such a day's work is nothing out of the ordinary. All of which goes to show that there are many people who think of others less fortunate than themselves in this hot

The first party of the day, comprising forty-nine children, started for St. Helen's Home, at Curtis-ville, early in the morning. The second party comprised sixty-six children, and sixty-four of these went to Little Falls, N. Y., and East Creek, N. Y., prised sixty-six children, and sixty-four of these went to Little Falls, N. Y., and East Creek, N. Y., where they have been invited to spend a fortnight as guests in private famines of those two places. The Rev. Dr. C. S. Richardson, of Little Falls, has superintended the arrangements for the reception of the children, and the large number invited points to the wholesale kindness with which his efforts have been seconded.

Thirty-six children went to Manheim, Penn., yesterday, and many of them have been to this place in former summers. The people of Manheim have been uniformly generous to Fresh Air children, and this party of yesterday is only another evidence of the fact. B. C. Hershey has made the arrangements in Manheim, and the following people have invited children to their homes:

W. Liezenberger, H. F. Ruhl, Miss Bessie Rainie, B. T. Spickler, B. H. Hershey, Mrs. Cox, William Miller, John Musser, E. H. Balmer, Daniel Balmer, Henry Todd, C. Geib, Mrs. E. Neuman, Henry Wenger, George Greiner, Levi White, John Gish, H. B. Gibble and S. B. Stoneroad.

Late in the afternoon about one hundred children went to the large Fresh Air home at Ashford Hill, N. Y.

The Tribune Fresh Air Fund expects to have another "big day" to-day, and before another night comes several bundred more children of the city's poor will be enjoying the benefits of open country and pure air.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. Larchmont Helen and Hattle, Norwalk, Conn. C. M. U. ohn S. Voorhees, New-Brunswick, N. J. Cornelia Prime Huntington, N. Y. Robert W. New "saved his money so another child could have two weeks in the country" R. W. Z.

missions, originates and is responsible for no entertainments. The most direct way to the children from the giver is through The Tribune Office, which everybody can reach with the mails. And the east way to reach it is with a check drawn to the order of The Tribune Fresh Air Pund—the bigget the better, and the more the merrier, for those most in need of merriment.

ATTORNEY GENERAL GRIGGS AT NORWALK Paterson, N. J., July 12 (Special).-Attorney Gen eral Griggs and his family have left here to spend part of the summer at Norwalk, Conn.